










**FLUORESCENT OXYGEN CHANNELING IMMUNOASSAYS****Publication number:** WO9506877**Publication date:** 1995-03-09**Inventor:** DAVALIAN DARIUSH; SINGH RAJENDRA; ULLMAN EDWIN F**Applicant:** SYNTEX INC (US)**Classification:****- International:** C07D311/20; C12Q1/68; G01N33/533; G01N33/542; G01N33/566; G01N33/569; G01N33/58; C07D311/00; C12Q1/68; G01N33/533; G01N33/536; G01N33/566; G01N33/569; G01N33/58; (IPC1-7): G01N33/58; C07D311/20; C12Q1/68; G01N33/533; G01N33/542; G01N33/569; G01N33/94**- european:** C07D311/20; G01N33/533; G01N33/569; G01N33/58D**Application number:** WO1994US09705 19940829**Priority number(s):** US19930117365 19930903**Also published as:** EP0716746 (A1)  
 US5807675 (A1)  
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 EP0716746 (B1)**Cited documents:** EP0515194  
 EP0121743  
 EP0345776  
 WO9403812**Report a data error here****Abstract of WO9506877**

Methods are disclosed for determining an analyte in a medium suspected of containing the analyte. One method comprises treating a medium suspected of containing an analyte under conditions such that the analyte, if present, causes a photosensitizer and a photoactive indicator precursor molecule to come into close proximity. The photosensitizer generates singlet oxygen which activates the photoactive indicator precursor to generate a photoactive indicator molecule. Upon irradiation with light the photoactive indicator molecule produces light, which is measured. The amount of light produced by the photoactive indicator is related to the amount of analyte in the medium. Compositions, kits, and compounds are also disclosed.

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